

APPENDIX-II

NEPALI IN HIMACHAL PRADESH

S.G. BASKARAN

(The detailed report will be published under *LSI-Himachal Pradesh* Volume. Only the grammatical features are reproduced here)

2. PHONOLOGY

2.1 Phonemic Inventory

There are 41 Phonemes. 7 are Vowels and 34 are Consonants

Segmental Phonemes

Vowels	Front	Central	Back
High	<i>i</i>		<i>u</i>
Mid	<i>e</i>	<i>A</i>	<i>o</i>
Low	<i>E</i>	<i>a</i>	

Consonants

	Bilabial	Alveolar	Retroflex	Palatal	Velar	Glottal
Stops	<i>p b</i>	<i>t d</i>	<i>T D</i>	<i>c j</i>	<i>k g</i>	
Asp:	<i>ph bh</i>	<i>th dh</i>	<i>Th Dh</i>	<i>ch jh</i>	<i>kh gh</i>	
Nasals	<i>m</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>N</i>		<i>M</i>	
Fricative		<i>s</i>				<i>h</i>
Lateral		<i>l</i>	<i>L</i>			
Trill		<i>r</i>	<i>R</i>			
Semivowel	<i>w</i>			<i>y</i>		

2.2 Supra segmental Features

Nasalisation is phonemic. The vowels Lower mid and Central mid are not nasalised.

/i~ĩ/

kahi 'said'

kahĩ 'somewhere'

iTa 'this'

ĩT 'bricks'

/e ~ ě/

baye 'open'

bayě 'left'

/a ~ ã/

aTa 'wheat powder'

ãTa 'grass'

/o ~ õ/

koThi 'leprocy'

kõThi 'bud'

/u ~ ũ/

uTh 'rise'

ũTh 'camel'

2.3 Phonemic Distribution and Description:

/i/ high front unrounded vowel. It occurs in all three positions.

/i/ 'this'

/piT/ 'back'

/gAri/ 'done'

/ e / mid front unrounded vowel it occurs medially and finally

/pe : T/ ‘belly’

/gAre/ ‘doing’

/baye/ ‘open’

/ E / Lower mid front unrounded vowel occurs initially and medially.

/ Ek / ‘one’

/ThEka/ ‘contact’

/ A / mid Central unround vowel occurs in the middle position.

/ gAr / ‘do’

/ khAri / ‘neat’

/ a / low central vowel occurs in all positions.

/ an / ‘honour’

/mal / ‘goods’

/ ulTa / ‘opposite’

/ o / mid back rounded vowel occurs in all three positions.

/ O Th / ‘lips’

/ cori / ‘theft’

/ alo / ‘light’

/ u / high back rounded vowel occurs in all three positions.

/ uTh / ‘rise’

/ munD / ‘head’

/ mirtu / ‘death’

/ p / voiceless bilabial stop occurs in all three positions

/ pan / ‘battle’

/ pap / ‘sin’

/ appAn / ‘self’

/ b / voiced bilabial stop occurs in all three positions.

/ bap / ‘father’

/ sobji / ‘vegetable’

/ rob / ‘anger ‘

/ ph / voiceless bilabial aspirated stop occurs in all three positions.

/ phal / ‘fruit’

/ kaphi / ‘coffee’

/ saph / ‘clean’

/ bh / voiced bilabial aspirated stop occurs in the initial and the medial positions.

/ bhul / ‘mistake’

/ lobhi / ‘greedy person’

/ t / voiceless alveolar stop occurs in all three positions.

/ til / ‘oilseed’

/ bhutkAn / ‘fly, a bird’

/ Patlo / ‘thin’

/ Sat / ‘seven’

/ d / voiced alveolar stop occurs in all positions.

/ dam / ‘price’

/ bAdam / ‘ground nut’

/ bad / ‘later’

/ th / Voiceless alveolar aspirated stop occurs in all three positions.

/ than / ‘one piece’

/ katham / ‘end’

/ sath / ‘with’

/ dh / voiced alveolar aspirated stop occurs in all three positions.

/ dhan / ‘paddy’

- / dhindhora /* ‘drum’, ‘trumpet’
- / sadh /* ‘longing’
- /T/* voiceless retroflex stop occurs in all three positions.
- / Tola /* ‘hut’
- / moTa /* ‘fatty’
- / haT /* ‘market’
- /D/* voiced Retroflex stop occurs in initially and medially
- / Dola /* ‘move’
- / haDDi /* ‘bone’
- /Th/* voiceless Retroflex stop occurs initially
- /The/* ‘push’
- /Dh/* voiced Retroflex stop occurs initially
- / Dhal /* ‘pour’
- / c /* voiceless palatal stop occurs in all three positions.
- / cal /* ‘move’
- / manche /* ‘man’
- / pãc/* ‘five’
- / j/* voiced palatal stop occurs in all three positions
- / joT /* ‘couple’
- / maje /* ‘between’
- / baj /* ‘eagle’
- / ch /* voiceless palatal aspirated stop occurs in all three positions
- / char /* ‘ashes’
- / baccha /* ‘child’
- / bach /* ‘select’

/jh/ voiced palatal aspirated stop occurs initially and medially.

/jhar/ 'sweep'

/bajhi/ 'traf'

/k/ voiceless velar stop occurs in all three positions.

/kaT/ 'cut'

/pakAl/ 'ripen'

/nak/ 'nose'

/g/ voiced velar stop occurs in all three positions.

/gAl/ 'melt'

/pagAl/ 'mad'

/nag/ 'snake'

/kh/ voiceless velar aspirated stop occurs initially and medially.

/khari/ 'neat'

/bakhari/ 'house of making bred'

/gh/ voiced velar aspirated stop occurs initially and medially.

/ghAri/ 'point of time'

/ghAsrer/ 'coming'

/baghaicha/ 'garden'

/m/ voiced bilabial nasal occurs in all three positions.

/man/ 'honour'

/jaman/ 'sprouting'

/nam/ 'name'

/n/ voiced alveolar nasal occurs in all three positions.

/nam/ 'name'

/jAnam/ 'birth'

/man/ 'mind'

- / *N* / voiced Retroflex nasal occurs medially and finally.
- / *uDNu* / ‘shy’
- / *riN* / ‘debt’
- / *M* / voiced velar nasal occurs medially and finally.
- / *jAMli* / ‘wild’
- / *apAM* / ‘cuppled’
- / *aM* / ‘body part’
- / *s* / voiceless alveolar fricative occurs in all three positions.
- / *sat* / ‘seven’
- / *kAsari* / ‘how’
- / *udas* / ‘sad’
- / *h* / voiceless glottal Fricative occurs in all three positions.
- / *hath* / ‘hand’
- / *bohArni* / ‘broom’
- / *koh* / ‘cave’
- / *l* / voiced alveolar lateral occurs in three positions.
- / *lam* / ‘battle’
- / *kaTola* / ‘small’
- / *bil* / ‘hole’
- / *r* / voiced alveolar trill occurs in all three positions.
- / *rat* / ‘night’
- / *sagaro* / ‘all’
- / *guhar* / ‘alarm’
- / *L* / voiced Retroflex Lateral occurs in the medial positions.
- / *DhaLkanu* / ‘lean’
- / *haLnu* / ‘put’

/ R / voiced Retroflex trill occurs in the medial position.

 / caRo / ‘climb’

/ w / voiceless bilabial semivowel occurs in all three positions.

 / war / ‘attack’

 / dAwa / ‘medicine’

 / haw / ‘acting’

/ y / voiceless palatal semivowel occurs all three positions.

 / yar / ‘friend’

 / dAya / ‘kindness’

 / hay / ‘lame’

2.4 Major Allophonic Distribution.

/ i / height front unrounded vowel has two allophone [iː] and [i].

 / i / height front unrounded short-vowel get lowered between consonants.

 [piːTh] / pith / ‘back’

 [Tiːka] / Tika / ‘Fix’

 / i / occurs elsewhere.

/ e / mid front unrounded vowel has two allophones [eː] and [e]

 / e / mid front unrounded vowel get lowered between consonants.

 [peːT] / peT / ‘belly’

 [Thepi] [Thepi] ‘shuttle’

 / e / occurs elsewhere.

/ o / mid back rounded vowel has two allophones [O] and [o]

 [O] lower mid back vowel occurs with initial positions.

 [OTh] / oTh / ‘lips’

 / o / occurs elsewhere

/ u / high back rounded short vowel has two allophones [U] and [u]
 [U] lower high back rounded vowel occurs between consonants.
 [gUhar] /guhar/ ‘alarm’
 [dUdh] /dudh/ ‘milk’
 / u / occurs elsewhere.

2.5 Cluster

The clusters are realised both in the vowel as well as in consonants.

Vowel

Vowel clusters realised in all the positions

Initial vowel clusters

ae - aerAni ‘ear ring’

ae- aena ‘glass’

medial

- Ai - /bAini/ ‘younger sister’

- ei - /keih/ ‘someone’

- ue - /kue ko/ ‘rotten’

- ia - /biana/ morning

- ua - /buari/ daughter-in-law

Final

- au - /gaũ/ ‘wheat’

- au - /sau/ ‘merchant’

- ei - /kei/ ‘something’

Consonant clusters

The Hindi and English words, which are used very rarely, gets cluster as an initial component.

Initial

<i>skr -</i>	<i>/skrin/</i>	‘screen’
<i>str -</i>	<i>/stri/</i>	‘women’
<i>sp -</i>	<i>/spasta/</i>	‘lucid’
<i>st -</i>	<i>/stan/</i>	‘place’

Medial

<i>- lm -</i>	<i>/philmi/</i>	‘related to film’
<i>- sk -</i>	<i>/usko/</i>	‘his’
<i>- mt -</i>	<i>/kamit/</i>	‘little’
<i>- nch -</i>	<i>/manche/</i>	‘person’
<i>- mr -</i>	<i>/jumro/</i>	‘louse’
<i>- rp -</i>	<i>/sarpo/</i>	‘snake’
<i>- br -</i>	<i>/jibro/</i>	‘tongue’
<i>- nj -</i>	<i>/panjo/</i>	‘claw’
<i>- rd -</i>	<i>/gardan/</i>	‘neck’
<i>- ry -</i>	<i>/suryo/</i>	‘sun’

Final

<i>- nj -</i>	<i>/karanj/</i>	‘ornament’
<i>- nd -</i>	<i>/mand/</i>	‘dull’
<i>- ndh -</i>	<i>/gandh/</i>	‘smell’

2.6 Syllable

In Nepali up to Tetra syllabic words are realised.

Monosyllable (open)

v	/u/	‘that’
cv	/nu/	‘not’
ccv	/kyu/	‘why’
ccv	/jyũ/	‘as’

Monosyllabic (close)

vc	/ubh/	‘rise’
cvc	/ghar/	‘house’
vcc	/usm/	‘worm’
cvcc	/karm/	‘rituals’

Di-syllabic words (open)

cvv	/joi/	‘wife’
cvv	/hiu/	‘ice’
cvcv	/hawa/	‘air’
vccv	/andho/	‘blind’

Di-syllabic (close)

vcvc	/akas/	‘sky’
cvc-cvc	/cabbar/	‘biting prone’
cvccvc	/pittal/	‘brass’
cvccvc	/Tappar/	‘tin shade’
cvevc	/phalam/	‘iron’

Tri-syllabic (open)

vcvcv	<i>/agaRi/</i>	‘ahead’
cvcvcv	<i>/bheyaro/</i>	‘fox’
cvcvcv	<i>/kuhiro/</i>	‘fog’

Tri-syllabic (close)

cvcvccvc	<i>/dukan dar/</i>	‘shopkeeper’
cvcvccvc	<i>/samundar/</i>	‘sea’

Tetra-syllabic words (open)

cvcvvcv	<i>/dhalakanu/</i>	‘leaning’
cvcvvcv	<i>/chu Ta na ma/</i>	‘divorce’

----X----

3. MORPHOLOGY

Morphology deals about the morphemes and their functions. Noun morphology deals with the nominal/pronominal morphemes and their declensional descriptions. Verb morphology deals with the verbs and their finite and non-finite descriptions. So, in morphology word is the base morpheme and the declensional-conjugational affixes are bound morphemes.

3.1 Noun Morphology

3.1.1 Word Formation

A word may contain one morpheme, which may be a root. If it is of more than one morpheme in a word, which will be either taking one more affix or a compound word in Nepali.

<i>Dhuma</i>	‘stone’
<i>cawAl</i>	‘uncooked rice’

3.2 Noun

There are two types of nouns realised in Nepali – namely Simple and Derived nouns.

The Noun, which is not derived from any other word class, is called simple noun.

Simple Nouns

<i>lobh</i>	‘greed’
<i>kam</i>	‘work’
<i>hath</i>	‘hand’
<i>bau</i>	‘father’
<i>Tauko</i>	‘head’
<i>pap</i>	‘sin’
<i>pustAk</i>	‘book’
<i>gai</i>	‘cow’
<i>mit</i>	‘tried’
<i>kira</i>	‘leaf’
<i>boko</i>	‘goat’

Derived Forms

Derived nouns are formed from other form classes with the help of affixes.

Nouns derived by adding prefixes

Prefixes	Noun stem	Derived Nouns
<i>swa</i> ‘self’	<i>des</i> ‘country’	<i>swades</i> ‘own land’
<i>pAr</i> ‘other’	<i>des</i> ‘country’	<i>pArdes</i> ‘foreign country’

The table shows the formation of the nouns derived. The prefixes /*swa*-/ and /*pAr*-/ are added to the respective Noun stem to form a Derived form.

Noun derived by adding suffixes

Noun stem	suffixes	Derived Nouns
<i>kAbi</i> ‘poet’	<i>-ta</i> (agent)	<i>kabita</i> ‘poem’
<i>prAbhu</i> ‘great’	<i>-ta</i> (agent)	<i>prAbhuta</i> ‘greatness’
<i>khet</i> ‘field’	<i>-i</i> (suffix)	<i>kheti</i> ‘cultivation’
<i>mukh</i> ‘mouth’	<i>-ia</i> (suffix)	<i>mukhia</i> ‘spokesman’

Nouns Derived from verb roots

Verb roots	suffixes	Derived Nouns
<i>nac</i> ‘to dance’	<i>-ai</i>	<i>nacai</i> ‘dance’
<i>thAk</i> ‘to get tired’	<i>-awaT</i>	<i>thAkawAT</i> ‘tiredness’
<i>khel</i> ‘to play’	<i>-Auna</i>	<i>khelAuna</i> ‘plaything’
<i>pARh</i> ‘to read’	<i>-ai</i>	<i>pARhai</i> ‘reading’

Nouns Derived from Adjectives

Adjectives	suffixes	Derived Nouns
<i>moTo</i> ‘fat’	<i>-ai</i>	<i>moTai</i> ‘fatness’
<i>buRho</i> ‘old’	<i>-yaĩ</i>	<i>buRyaĩ</i> ‘old age’
<i>lamo</i> ‘long’	<i>-ai</i>	<i>lAmαι</i> ‘length’

3.3 Gender

Gender is not grammatical in Nepali. The feminine gender is marked by the suffix /-i/ with the root form whereas the Masculine noun is marked with /-a/ and /-o/ to denote Masculine Gender.

Masculine /-o/ and /-a/

kAmar -o 'bachelor'

aja 'grand father'

kaka 'uncle'

paRo 'he-buffalo'

pArewa 'pigeon'

Feminine /-i/

kAmari 'girl'

sali 'sister-in-law'

aji 'grand father'

bachi 'she buffalo'

pArewi 'female pigeon'

Although the forms ending with /-a/ and /-o/ to denote masculine gender but there are other forms which carry the meaning of masculine gender. Whereas for the feminine the suffixes /-ni/-ini and /-a/ are used.

<i>nati</i>	'grandson'	<i>nati-ni</i>	'grand daughter'
<i>newar</i>	'a newari caste person'	<i>newarini</i>	'a newari woman'
<i>balAk</i>	boy	<i>balika</i>	'girl'
<i>lekhAk</i>	writer	<i>lekhika</i>	'(female) writer'

There are certain individual pair of words to distinguish masculine and feminine gender.

<i>boko</i>	'he goat'	<i>bakhri</i>	'she goat'
<i>mama</i>	'uncle'	<i>maiju</i>	'maternal aunty'

<i>bir</i>	‘male pig’	<i>bhuni</i>	‘female pig’
<i>babu</i>	‘father’	<i>ama</i>	‘mother’
<i>bAr</i>	‘bridegroom’	<i>kAnyā</i>	‘bride’

3.4 Number

There are two numbers in Nepali, namely singular and plural. Singular number is unmarked whereas the plural is marked by the suffix */-hAru/*. In case of the numeral usage the plural suffix is not used. The suffix */-hAru/* is added with the oblique base in case of */-o/* ending nouns.

Singular		Plural	
<i>keTo</i>	‘boy’	<i>keTa hAru</i>	‘boys’
<i>ghoRo</i>	‘horse’	<i>ghoRa hAru</i>	‘horses’
<i>dewAta</i>	‘god’	<i>dewAta hAru</i>	‘gods’
<i>kAlAm</i>	‘pen’	<i>kAlAm hAru</i>	‘pens’

3.5 Case

Case suffixes are added to the noun stems to establish relationship between Noun and Verb in a sentence. The Noun stems take specific case markers or post positions to establish the case relationship.

There are six cases have separate case markers. The Nominative case has no separate marker. In most of the cases the nominal bases function as nominative case.

Nominative Case

<i>bhai royo</i>	‘brother wept’ (Intransitive verb)
<i>usle khayō</i>	‘he ate’ (Transitive verb)

Accusative Case

The Accusative case is mainly used to mark the direct object of the Transitive verb. The Accusative case is realized by the suffix */-lAi /*

<i>maile gai lAi dekhe</i>	‘I see the cow’
<i>maile kukur lAi chute her kai</i>	‘I beat the dog’
<i>maile roTi khayē</i>	‘I eat the bread’
<i>hami gai-lai manchAu</i>	‘I worship the cow’

Dative Case

The marker are \emptyset , *-ma*, *-Lai*.

mo isku:l jane chu

‘I go to the school’

mo mAndir ma puge

‘I reach to the temple’

guruji le vidyarti harulai pa:T paRaũ chA

‘Teacher taught lessons to the students’

Instrumental case

The instrumental case is realized as *-le*.

maile arile ruh kaTe

‘I cut the tree with saw’

maile churi le phAl khaTe

‘I cut the fruit with knife’

Ablative Case

Ablative case is realized as *-baRo* / *-baRa*

pa:t haru rukh baRo jhareyo

‘the leaves fall from the tree’

chaũra seRi baRa jhareyo / khasiyo (automatic)

‘the puppy falls from the steps’

Genetive case

The Genetive case is realized as *-ro/-ko*

o mero kitab ho / hun (respect)

‘This is my book’

janak ko chori Sita ho

‘Janak’s daughter is Sita.

u mero chora ho

‘He is my son’

Sociative Case

The Sociative case is realized by the use of *saMga*, *bina*

gottA sola wAsa dekhi mo aphnu swani saMga bAs deichu

‘I live with my wife for the past 16 years.’

u mo saMga market / baja:A ma gaye

‘she goes with me to the market’

mo usko bina kadapi bosnu sogdina

‘I cannot live with him anymore’

Locative case

The locative case marker is *-ma*

chari ghArko chAt ma bAsi rAigocha ‘The bird sits on the roof of the house’

kukur chouru ma kud dei cha ‘The dog runs on the ground’

Benefactive case

The Benefactive case is realized as *-lagi*

gaile bachi ko lagi dad din cha ‘Cow gives milk for the calf’

bawisMako lagi babal paisa rakheko cha

‘Father kept money for the future expenditure’

3.6 Pronouns

Pronouns are substitute to the nouns, which also take case suffixes. The pronouns distinguish person, distance, and etc. The Pronouns realized in Nepali are the following

Personal pronouns

The personal pronoun distinguishes the persons along with plural variations.

1. First Person Singular ‘I’ is realized as */mã/* ‘I’

2. First Person Plural ‘we’ is realized as *hami hAru* ‘we’

3. Second Person Singular is */timi/* ‘you’

4. Second Person Plural is */timi hAru/* ‘you (pl)’

5. Third Person Singular (male) is

/u/ ‘he’

/yo/ ‘it’

/u/ ‘she’

6. Third person plural is *-timiharu* ‘They’

Interrogative Pronoun

/ke and *kun* / are used as Interrogative pronouns. For example

kūnchai phal khanu sakindena ‘Which fruit cannot be eaten?’

timra na:m ke ho ‘What is your name?’

In the above sentences the underlined forms are the Interrogative pronominal forms.

Relative Pronoun

jo manche chai hiju ayo ‘The man who came yesterday is Rajesh’

jo keTile upAnyas lekhiyo ‘The girl who wrote novel’

Reflexive Pronoun

The pronominal forms with */-nai/* indicate the Reflexive pronoun.

maile aphelenai aphnu Amla kaTe ‘I myself cut the finger’

timile gAdanai timi rukh baRo jhareyo ‘You yourself fall from the tree’

usle nai rukh khaTe ‘He himself cut the tree’

3.7 Adjectives

The adjectives are attributives to the nouns. Morphologically Adjectives are of two types Simple and Derived Adjectives.

Simple Adjectives

The simple Adjectives marked for three types:

1. Adjectives of gender
2. Adjectives of quality
3. Adjectives of quantity

The Adjectives marked for gender can have masculine suffixes like */-a /* or */-o/* whereas the suffix */-i /* is used for the feminine.

kalo ‘black’

kalo baulaha ‘black mad man’

dublo ‘weak’

dublo keTo ‘weak boy’

sudh-o 'simple'
sudho-manis 'simple man'

Adjectives of quality

The adjectives attribute to the noun expressing their quality.

garib manis 'poor man'
nilo akas 'blue sky'
asali suna 'pure gold'
tito kArela 'bitter guard'
lucco manis 'tricky man'
seto phul 'white flowers'

The underlined adjectival forms denote the adjectives of quality.

Adjectives of Quantity

The quantity against the thing is expressed which occurs before the noun.

thorAi pani 'little water'
slikAti dudh 'some milk'
adha kam 'half of the work'
thuprAi kukur 'many dogs'

The underlined forms express the adjective of quantity.

Derived Adjectives

The suffix /-i/ added to the nouns in order to form adjectival forms are called Derived Adjectives.

<i>dam</i>	'price'	~	<i>dami</i>	'costly'
<i>nam</i>	'name'	~	<i>nami</i>	'popular'
<i>khun</i>	'blood'	~	<i>khuni</i>	'murderer'

Interrogative Adjectives

Adjectives are used as to question something or somebody when the suffixes /*ka*, *ke*, and *kun*/ precede to the noun forms it is used as attributive to the noun.

ka keTo thiyo ‘A boy of what nature was he’?

ke mAnis hAru chAn ‘What people can they’?

3.8 Numeral

There are cardinal and ordinal numerals realized in Nepali language. The cardinal numerals are base numerals whereas the ordinals are extend to higher numbers.

3.8.1 Cardinal numerals

The cardinals are of two types one is single morpheme another is two or more morphemes. The single morphemic cardinals are base numerals and the double or more morphemic numerals are derived numerals.

Base Numerals

<i>ek</i>	‘one’
<i>dui</i>	‘two’
<i>tin</i>	‘three’
<i>car</i>	‘four’
<i>pāc</i>	‘five’
<i>chA</i>	‘six’
<i>sat</i>	‘seven’
<i>aTh</i>	‘eight’
<i>nAu</i>	‘nine’
<i>dAs</i>	‘ten’
<i>sAu</i>	‘hundred’
<i>hAjar</i>	‘thousand’
<i>lakh</i>	‘lac’
<i>kAroR</i>	‘crores’

Derived Numerals

The numerals above eleven are formed by the system of addition.

The numerals of 11 to 18 are constructed by the combination of allomorphs of one to eight to the allomorph of 10 where the allomorph of 1 to 8 precede there of 10.

The construction of the numeral from eleven onwards is shown below in the chart.

Base Numeral		Allomorph of the numeral	Additional suffix	
<i>ek</i>	‘one’	<i>-ega</i>	<i>ro ~ rA</i>	‘ten’ = <i>garo/garA</i> ‘eleven’
<i>dui</i>	‘two’	<i>-ba</i>	<i>ro ~ rA</i>	‘ten’ = <i>baro/barA</i> ‘twelve’
<i>tin</i>	‘three’	<i>-te</i>	<i>ro ~ rA</i>	‘ten’ = <i>tero/tera</i> ‘thirteen’
<i>car</i>	‘four’	<i>-cAw</i>	<i>do ~ dA</i>	‘ten’ = <i>cawdo/cawdA</i> ‘fourteen’
<i>pāc</i>	‘five’	<i>-pAnd</i>	<i>ro ~ rA</i>	‘ten’ = <i>pandro/pandrA</i> ‘fifteen’
<i>chA</i>	‘six’	<i>-so</i>	<i>lo ~ lA</i>	‘ten’ = <i>solo/solA</i> ‘sixteen’
<i>sat</i>	‘seven’	<i>-sAt</i>	<i>ro ~ rA</i>	‘ten’ = <i>sAtro/sAtra</i> ‘seventeen’
<i>aTh</i>	‘eight’	<i>-ATh</i>	<i>ro ~ rA</i>	‘ten’ = <i>AThro/AThrA</i> ‘eighteen’

3.8.2 Ordinal Numbers

The ordinal numbers in the following way are realised.

<i>pahilo</i>	‘first’	
<i>dusAro</i>	‘second’	
<i>tesro</i>	‘third’	
<i>cAwtho</i>	‘fourth’	
<i>pācWa</i>	‘fifth’	etc.

3.8.3 Aggregative forms are derived from the cardinal numerals in following ways.

<i>donō</i>	‘both the two’	
<i>tinō</i>	‘all the three’	
<i>hajarō</i>	‘all the thousands’	etc.

3.8.4 Multiplicatives

The multiplicatives are formed by adding suffixes */-guna/* or */hAra/*

<i>dugunano</i>	‘two times’
<i>dohAra (o)</i>	‘two folds’
<i>DeRhguna (o)</i>	1½ times
<i>tehAra –o</i>	‘three folds’

3.8.5 Collectives

The collective numbers are expressed in group

<i>pAnjo</i>	‘collection of five’
<i>joRa</i>	‘collection of two’
<i>dArjAn</i>	‘collection of twelve’

3.8.6 Fractional numbers

The fractional numbers are expressed by single word and also by phrase

Single morpheme

<i>paw</i>	¼
<i>adha</i>	½
<i>pon</i>	¾
<i>tihai</i>	⅓
<i>sAwa</i>	1¼
<i>DeRh</i>	1½
<i>aRhai</i>	2½

By phrases

<i>pone tin</i>	2¾
<i>saRhe tin</i>	3½

3.9 Verb Morphology

Verb is a class of word inflected for the categories of Tense, Aspect and Mood.

3.9.1 FINITE VERB

Finite verb is a complete verb

He sees me / *usle mAlai dekhyo* /

The birds fly / *chAraharu uRyo* /

The dog runs / *kukur kudyo* /

3.9.1.1 TENSE

Tense indicates the time of action, there are three tenses and aspects realized in Nepali Language.

Present Tense

/mo herchu/ 'I see'

/mo khān`chu/ 'I eat'

/mo hīnchu/ 'I walk'

Past Tense

Past tense is marked by *-e/-ye* occurring after the verb.

maile roTi khaye 'I ate bread'

mo mAndirma gaye 'I went to the temple'

mo offis ma a:ye 'I came to the office'

Future Tense

mo timilai herchu 'I will see you'

mo phal khanchu 'I will eat fruit'

3.9.1.2 ASPECT

Present continuous Tense *dai-chu*

āp (mango)

mo a:m khā dai chu 'I am eating mango'

mo pani pyudai chu 'I am drinking water'

Past Continuous Tense:

mo hiju suteko thiye 'I was sleeping yesterday'

usle hiju āp khadai thyo 'she was eating mango yesterday'

Future continuous Tense: /-he/

usle biology paRau-ne chAn 'she will be teaching Biology'

usle pais lAune chA n 'she will be bringing money'

Present Perfect Tense:

moile kek khai sAkhe 'I have eaten cake'

moile gailai dhekke 'I have seen the cow'

3.9.1.3 MOOD

Mood expresses the speakers' point of view about the occurrence of the event

Imperative Mood

Simple base form of the verb is used in the sense of order of command.

likh 'write'

khel 'play'

lAga 'keep'

Subjunctive Mood

agAr uslai ApTyaro bhayo bane usle malai phon gArcha

'If he is in difficulty he will telephone to me'

Probability Mood

The probability is realized /-nu/

mo timra gARma aĩnu sAkchu 'I may come to your house'
usle chArilAi mArnu sAkcha 'he may kill the bird'

3.9.2 NON-FINITE VERB

The person and Number of its subject do not condition the verb.

Infinitive

The marker is /-nu/

usle saplAi sAmAtnu gayo tAro sãp bagyo
 'He liked to catch the snake but it ran away'

Gerund

The marker is /-nu/

byana pARnu sAda rAmro ho
 'Reading in the morning is always good'
pouri khelnu swAstuku lAgi rAmro ho
 'Swimming is good for health'.

3.10 Causative Verb

maile uslai kita:b dinuko lagi bhAne
 'I am making her give a book'
moile ravilai git gaunuko lAgi b^hAne
 'I make Ravi sing a song'

3.11 Auxiliary Verb

mo gau ma chu mo 'I am in the village'
mo rukh kaTnu sAkchu 'I can cut the tree'
keTi hiRnu sAkchA 'That girl can walk'

3.12 Negative Verb

yo luga pahElo chAina 'This cloth is not yellow'

mo alu khadina 'I do not eat potato'

mo kehi pani jandina 'I know nothing'

na mo na kohi iskul ma jane chA

'Neither me nor others will go to the school.'

maile kehilepani pahaR ko uchai dekheko chuina

'I never saw the hill top'

3.13 Compound verb

The compound verb base consists of more than one root.

a) Noun + Verb *ghar honu* 'to marry'

bhul gArnu 'to make mistake'

b) Adj + Verb *gArAm + gAr* 'heat'

lal + gAr 'burn'

c) verb + verb *khoj + linu* 'find out'

phek + dinu 'throw away'

3.14 PARTICLE

There are four types of particles realized in Nepali Language namely

Conjunctive, emphatic, negative and correlative.

Conjunctive Particle

u tyEhā Eho tAro chākAi phArkin chA 'She was there but went soon'

zu aye zani chaRai gaye 'She came and went soon'

Emphatic Particle

malai mAndirma janai pArcha 'I must go to the temple'

uslai dAwai linai pArcha 'She has to take the medicine'

Negative Particle

yo ra to rAM hAina

‘This is not red colour’

yo ghoRa khoiro chAina

‘This horse is not brownish’

akasma kehipani dekhindei na

‘Nothing is visible in the sky’

Correlative Particle

gAnThi lagne ko sat sathei keTaharu kudde bagyo

‘As soon as the bell ring boys run away’

u evTa ramro kAvi ho sat satai gayEk pAni

‘He is a good poet as well as singer’

jEba sAmma timi sAu urune chA

‘He will cry as long as you are here’

3.15 Passive Formation

chorilAi sikarile mAriyo

‘The bird killed by the hunter’

usko sAtiko bAtha usle kuThAi khAyo

‘He was beaten by his friend’

3.16 Transitivity

The intransitive verb root may occur for transitive formation in the following way. For example

/um-/ verb base in */pani umliyo/* ‘water boils’ occurs in transitive sentence */maile pani umale/* ‘I boil water’.

Similarly the verb */phakranu-/* in */phul phAkriecha/* ‘the flower blossom’ occurs as */mAile phul phAkrae/* in transitive sentence.

3.17 ADVERB

The adverbs are realised in Nepali as

Adverbs of place

Adverb of manner

Adverb of Time

Adverbs of place

/ chAri hAru rukh mAthi bAsi rAhe ko chA/ 'Bird sits on the tree'

/ u rukh muni suthi rakhe ko chA / 'He sleeps under the tree'

Adverb of manner

bistare bAtmara 'speak slowly'

sAphA gArera sAbdahAru lEkha 'write words neatly'

Adverb of Time

malai bholi gaũ ma janu porne chA

'I shall go to the village tomorrow'

u hiju akho thiyo ani TaDo gAyo

'He came yesterday and went away'

In the above sentences the underlined forms are the examples of different kinds of Adverbs.

3.18 Echo-word Formation

The first component of a word is echoed as a second component, thus forming a Compound Noun without changing the meaning. The second member never occurs independently. The meaning of the first component is the meaning of the entire construction.

khArAc – bArAc 'spending'

ujur – majur 'protest'

kuRo – kAbra 'garbage'

ArAk – mArAk 'beverage'

---X---

4. SYNTAX

Syntax concerns the order of words in making meaningful sentences.

4.1 Order of words in sentences

Nepali is subject + Object + Verb based language.

mA ghara pug chu ‘I reach house’
I house reach
Subj+Object+Verb

nani dudh pincha ‘The child drinks milk’
child milk drinks
Subj+Obj + Verb

4.2 Description of Patterns of sentences

5 patterns of sentence formation realized in Nepali Language in the following way.

1. Interrogative sentence

timro nau ko ho? ‘What is your name?’
you name what is

pastak kAhã chA ‘Where is the book?’
book where is

2. Imperative sentence

ghAra ja ‘Go home’
dhudh pi ‘Drink milk’

3. Negative sentence

ma janchuna ‘I do not go’
I go not

u gar da ina ‘He does not do’
he+do + not

Causative sentence

The causativeness is realized by the Suffix / -au / which occurs with the base verb.

<i>nāc</i>	‘dance’	+	-au	<i>nāccau</i>	‘make to dance’
<i>bAs</i>	‘sit’	+	-au	<i>basau</i>	‘make to sit’
<i>pADh</i>	‘read’	+	-au	<i>pADhau</i>	‘make to read’
<i>sut</i>	‘sleep’	+	-au	<i>sutau</i>	‘make to sleep’

Coordination

With the help of conjunctions coordinative sentences are formed.

tyo manis dhAni thiyo tAr lobhi thiyo
that man rich was but greedy was
‘That man was rich but he was greedy’

4.3 Description of types of sentences

There are three types of sentences realized in Nepali language namely Simple, Complex and Compound.

Simple sentence

A sentence, which cannot be further divided into smaller, is called simple sentence.

<i>bAhini agiai</i>	‘sister came’
sister came	
<i>nani royo</i>	‘child wept’
child wept	
<i>nani dudh pincha</i>	‘The child drink milk’
child milk drink	
<i>timro naĩ ke ho</i>	‘What is your name?’
your name what is	
<i>u gArinA</i>	‘he did not do’
he did not	

Complex sentence

The complex sentences are formed with the help of subordinate clause.

usle malai heri rahe ko thiyo molai sodnu porcha uslai kehi chAhiyo khi

‘He keeps on looking at me, let me ask if he wants anything’

evTa kag jAbo khana khojdei jandei thyo evTa sikarila dekyo hatma jalhi samati rake ko.

‘When a crow was going in search of food, saw a hunter with a net in his hand’

Compound sentence

The compound sentences are formed with the help of coordinating conjunctions

tyo manis dhani thiyo tAr bobhi thiyo

that man rich was but he was greedy ‘That man was rich but greedy’

timi jau Ar mÃ janchu

you go and I going

‘You may go and I am going’.

----X----

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1.	Hodgson. B.H.	<i>The Language, Literature and Religion of Nepal and Tibet</i> , London (1874)
2.	Rogers G.G.	<i>Colloquial Nepali</i> , Calcutta – 1950
3.	Clark T.W.	<i>Introduction to Nepali</i> , Cambridge, 1963
4.	Kloss, G.D. McConnell, B.P. Mahapatra and Others	<i>Gorkhali- Nepali, The written Languages of the world – Book No.2</i> , ICRB, Canada and Office of the Registrar General, India. P.p.813-854, 1989.

----X----

NEPALI (Himachal Pradesh)

Text

kasAri kag-ko kalo sap lai mariyo

How crow snake + case killed

‘How the crow hen killed the black snake’

phailika phiji barko rukh ko hagaharu madhe EwTa hāgama EwTa

Spreading banyan tree of branches among one branch one

kag ra pothi basdathe tiniharu gūR ma car waTa anDa thiye jaslai

crow and wife lived their nest in four units eggs were which

tiniharule Ati jatna ewam sawdhani saha rakheka thiye

they great care and precaution with kept guarded

“In the nest were four little eggs, which the parents guarded with great care”.

yasko karanle gards bhale kag ra pothi kag ekdame dareko thiyo

of this reason do male crow and wife crow greatly feared

prayak paita pothi kagle anDe pareNachi dinchatyo sāp ghasrer mathi

every time wife crow eggs laid gave that snake come up

ayar anDa haru khaidinthyo

crawling eggs ate

“Everytime the crow hen laid her eggs the snake crawled up to the nest and ate them up”.

yo paiTa pani tyo sāple ayer mero hamro anDaharu khaidima khaya

this time also that snake come my our eggs eat ate

bhane mA yo Thau ma lamabasna channa.

Them I this place at longer live desire not

“If the black snake eats up my eggs this time also, I will refuse to live in this tree any longer”.

hamile arke Than ma gũR banaunuparcha poth kag le bhaile kag
we place at nest have to build female crow male crow
lai bhAni

said

“We must build our nest somewhere else said the other bird to her husband”

hami dherai samaydekhi yahã bAsyo mA yõ ghAr lai ujaR bhAeko
we long time seen here live I this home desert
sAhEn sAkidawna

were cannot (live)

“We have lived here for a long time, I cant bear to desert my home and go to live elsewhere said the female crow”.

bhale kag le bhAnyo jab uniharu batkari rahekathiye bAtikher tiniharu
female crow told when they talking (continued) meantime they
dekhi tAl tir

saw just below.

“While they were talking they heard a hissing sound just below them”.

si sã awaj sune tini harule tyo awaj ko Anuman lage.

Hissing sound heard they both sound of guess did.

“They knew what the sound meant”

tiniharu asahai awaSa ma anDaharulai suraksit parne jatna ma lagirahe
they both helplessly sound in eggs protect make effort in remained

“They sat helplessly in their nest trying to protect their eggs.”

kalo sãp ghasrer mathi pugyo ra gũRko najik pugyo
black snake creeping ahead reach and nest near reached

“The black snake crept higher and closer to the nest”.

Thulo phũsphãsawaj nikale tyasle cArahAru lai ThuMna kojyo
Loud sound out these bird for strike try

jAsko karAnle tini haru Dare uRe.

Do birds fear fly

“Then with a loud hiss the snake tried to strike at the bird. The birds fly away in terror.

tyas pachi EkEkWATa garde sAbe AnDeharu sãple nilyo pariwar haru
after that one by one doing all eggs snake swallowed the parents bird
dukhi bhair gũR ma phArke tinihArule ramri jandthe ki gũR ritto cha
sadly back nest in side their well knew that nest empty.

“The parents bird came back sadly to their nest knowing well that they would find it empty”.

kagle bhAnyo mAile yo khuni sãplai marneko lagi kehi upai sõcnu pArcha
crow said I this murderous snake kill-to some way think have to

“The crow said I must find a way to destroy this murderous snake”

timi kAsAri uchit AarAn sAkchu uskotyo bhAyANkAr Das sit pothi
you how idea can do he deadly sting crow hen

kagle aphno patilai bhAnyo.

Crow her husband said

“How can you ever fight him; His sting is so deadly, said his wife in despair”.

timi surta nA gAr meri priya mA sitmero ekjana Dhurta Sathi chA
 you worry not do my dear I have my person cunning friend
tyo bisalu Sāplai marnko lagi usit Dherdi buddhi cha bhale kagle bhAnyo
 that poisonous snake kill purpose enough skill male crow said
tyAs pAchi tini haru uRer arko rukh ma base Jasko tAl tir usko aphno
 after that their fly another tree on sat which down his self
priyA Sathi syal bAsthyo.
 dear friend jackal lived.

“Don’t worry my dear, I have got a friend who is cunning enough to destroy the most poisonous snakes, said the crow and off he flew to another tree under which lived his dear friend the jackal.”

Jab Syalle tyo sāple kasri tiniharu ka anDa khai din thyo barema
 When jackal that snake how their of eggs used to eat about
sunyo tAb usle bhAnyo merosathi jo krur ra lobhi hunchu usko ant
 heard then he said my friend who cruel and greedy become his end
pani na yamrai huncha Daraune kam chain na tyAs lai marnko lagi mAi le
 also not good happen fear work not him for kill to purpose I
ewTa upai sŌci sAkeko chū
 one plan think can do

“When the jackal heard how the snake always ate up the eggs, he said my friend those who are cruel and greedy always meet with a bad end please don’t hear fear’.

oh mA lai bhAntyo ke ho kagle bhAnyo syal le Arule sundAcha bhAni
 on to me tell that what crow said jackal some hear telling
 “I have already thought of a plan to destroy him.”

DARAr kan ma bistarai

fear ear in total.

“Oh, do tell me what it is said the crow”.

tyo sāplai marnke gArn parcha bhani Samjhayo kag uRer usko

that snake kill do tell described crow fly his

pothik pugyo ani yojana bare bAtayo yo ati jokhimurna cha

wife reach also plan narrated this great risky is

kag le banyo

crow told

“It is risky, said the crow”.

hamile yAs ma Dharai satArk bAnnu par da cha

we in this too much cautious have to remain

“We will have to be very careful”.

mo mero anDe hAru lai rakcha gArako nimti je pAni garn sAkchu

I my egg + pl. for protect to for whatever do can

hi Dar bhaer pothi kagle bhani

Fearlessly become crow-hen crow told.

“I’ll do anything to save my eggs, said the mother bird bravely”.

tyAs pachi tiniharu deska raj mahal tir uRe uni haru bAseka rukh dekhi

after that they country king palace fly them live tree from

raj mahal Tara thiyem tinihAru raj mahAl ke ewTa thulo pokhari ko mathi

royal palace near they both royal palace one big pond of near

puge tyo pokhari ma raniharu le nuwairka deke

reached pond in royal Ladies taking bath seen.

“They saw near palace a pond where the royal ladies taking bath”.

tiniharu le Sunko Sikri motika malaharu ra Aru Ghahana haru pokAri ko

they gold chains pearl garlands and other jewellerys pond of

dil ma phuka ler rakhe ka thiye

edge at spread had kept.

“They had their golden chains; Pearls necklaces and other jewellery on the edge of the pond”.

pothi cAra tAl hōco uRer Gaer ewTa Sikri uRaer lyai Ani aphu

female bird down towards fly do one chain picked up and her

bAseki tyo rukh komathi bistarAti urAn thali

live that tree towards slowly fly.

“When the palace guards saw the flying off with the gold chain they took up their clubs and chased the bird”.

tiniharule dekhe carazle tyo sikri rukh ko Torko ma chirayo.

them (among) seeing bird that chain tree hollow dropped

sipahi haru madhe ek janale tyo rukh waT sikri nikalneko nimti carhyo

guards among one person tree from chain getting out climbed.

“One of the guards climbed up the tree to get the chain.”

jaise usle aphna hat sikri nikalneko nimti Dhulo mA chirayo usle dekhyo

as he his hand chain falling out hollow in thrashed he saw

ewTa kalosāp guRulo bhaer bAseko dekyo lauroko EkAi ramro ghaT le

one black snake curled sitting saw stick one good stick
usle tyas lai maryo.

He hit killed.

“As the person put his hand inside the hole to get the chain, he saw a black snake curled up and he gave one hard stroke with his club and he killed the snake.”

tyo kalo sãp ko ant thiyo

the black snake of ended.

“And that was the end of the black snake”.

tyaspachi kag ani pothi kagle tyasai rukh ma Dherai baccaharu liyer
after that crow and crow hen there tree in many child had
anandsit basna thale.

happily lived

“The crow and the crow hen lived happily afterwards and had many children”.

---X---